

Zion's Herald.

VOLUME LXVII.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1889.

NUMBER 18.

Zion's Herald.

PUBLISHED BY THE
Boston Wesleyan Association,
36 Bromfield Street, Boston.

CHARLES PARKHURST, Editor.
ALONZO S. WEED, Publisher.

All stations preachers in the Methodist Episcopal Church are authorized agents for this locality.
Price including postage \$2.50 per year.
Specimen Copies Free.

THE OUTLOOK.

The reaction against railroad building in China did not last long. Consul Smithers at Tientsin notifies the State department that the Chinese government has recently authorized the extension of the new Tientsin road to a point which will make it possible to reach Peking from Tientsin in three hours, whereas it has usually occupied many days. The consul believes that the opposition of the conservatives having at last been overcome, China may now be said to have fairly entered upon an era of railroad construction.

Future "borders" and criminals will cease to look to Canada for a safe haven. The Weidon bill, which awaits only executive signature to become a law, will make it possible to arrest and extradite all embezzlers, forgers, burglars, kidnappers, murderers, abortionists, and other fugitives from justice. To secure the passage of the bill it was necessary to strike out the retroactive clause. The colony of criminals now settled in Canada will not be disturbed. How far the loss of this easily-reached and heretofore safe asylum will operate to deter those tempted to dishonesty, remains to be seen.

The new Clark University at Worcester opens its courses which will be chiefly post-graduate next October. The departments of mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology and psychology are provided for, and such special instruction will be given in languages as scientific students may require. The full scope of the institution is not yet published, probably not yet planned, for President G. Stanley Hall has had sufficient experience to know that schemes of this kind must be flexible, and conform to existing needs. That the new University will reach a higher grade than has yet been attained, there seems no reason to doubt. Liberal provision in the way of scholarships and moderate tuition, is made for students.

The "sugar combine" is showing itself sufficiently elastic in its organization to frustrate the operation of law; and the Anglo-American "salt trust," recently perfected, with a capital of \$10,000,000 on this side the water, will probably profit by the example of the former. "Immediately after the formation of the English Salt Trust," says the New York Times, "the managers of the combination raised the price of salt in England about 200 per cent., and at the same time reduced the wages of their workmen." It is curious that laws cannot be devised to effectually suppress these conspiracies for increasing the price of the necessities of life. If they could come to grief as did the Copper syndicate in France with the financial ruin of its managers, or as the Lead syndicate in this country seems on the point of doing, great would be the rejoicing.

Little did Captain Murrell, of the "Missouri," imagine, when he overhauled the disabled "Danmark" in mid-ocean and humanely rescued its 700 imperiled passengers and crew, "whereunto this thing would grow." Presumably when he found it necessary to jettison a part of his cargo to afford room and safe carriage for this extraordinary addition to his company, and to postpone the purpose of his own voyage by deflecting his course to the Azores, the suspicion may have crossed his mind that his employers would hold him accountable for such a daring assumption of responsibility, but, nevertheless, he did not parley about taking the responsibility. And he has his reward—in the gratitude of the rescued, in the approbation of his employers, in the praise of thousands the wide world over who waited in suspense for tidings of those who had passage on or manned the abandoned steamer, in the ovation and testimonials of the citizens of Philadelphia, and finally in the honor of knighthood from the King of Denmark. Such deeds as that performed by Capt. Murrell redeem the reputation of our too sordid humanity.

How Oklahoma was peopled in a day, will be read with romantic interest by future school-boys long after that territory has become a State; but the sufferings and disgust of thousands who joined in the desperate scramble and were disappointed, and who recrossed the border after being chilled by night and well-nigh suffocated by sand-storms by day, and almost perishing for lack of food and water—of this probably no record will be kept. History, too, will correct the exaggerated number of those who made the furious rush for homesteads—no more than 10,000 in all—and eliminate the sensational rumors of friction and bloodshed. Up to Saturday, thanks to the exclusion of whiskey and the wise distribution of troops, no authenticated case of disturbance was known to Gen. Merritt, who is in command there—a newspaper reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Even the outrageous behavior of United States officials, or those disguised as such, who basely used their privilege of entering the territory by seizing the best sites in Guthrie and other projected towns before the "boomers" could reach the spot, did not provoke a conflict. The government will deal with these miscreants. But it is a gratifying fact that the new territory will have no sinister reputation as "the dark and bloody ground." The overflow from Oklahoma will probably find more fertile and desir-

able places for location in Texas or Arkansas—the latter State has 6,000,000 acres "subject to homestead," or they may wait for the opening of the "Cherokee strip," north of Oklahoma and more than three times as large in area.

The "Chignecto Marine Railway" is the name of an enterprise which promises to become widely known both as making practical the Eads' principle of a ship railway, and of affording to our coastwise and other vessels a short cut to Canada. The plan is to connect the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy by a railway across the isthmus of Chignecto capable of carrying vessels loaded with 1,000 tons of freight. The length will be about seventeen miles, the grade almost level, and the saving in distance to vessels using the railway from 500 to 700 miles. All the details of the hydraulic ship lifts at either end, the cradles to convey the vessels, etc., have been carefully worked out. It is estimated that but ten minutes will be required when the cradle is in position to lift a vessel to the level of the railway. Work has already been begun, and the contract requires that it shall be completed by July 1, 1892. The estimated cost is \$5,000,000. The prospective accommodation which this railway, if successful, will offer, not only to our fishermen (who by its use could make two trips to the fishing grounds a year) and to the adjoining commercial ports, but also to grain ships from Chicago, is very great.

Boulanger has been required to "move on." The Brussels government heeded the hint from France, and politely informed the General that his presence in Belgium was *non grata*, and that he must seek another asylum. He has crossed the Channel, therefore, and taken up his residence in London, where his welcome was somewhat uncertain, some of the crowd cheering and some hooting. That he will not be socially ostracized is evident from the promptness with which Lord Randolph Churchill has called upon and dined him. But his change of base is unfavorable to his plans. He misses his telephone, with which at Brussels he could communicate directly with the leaders of his party in Paris. He is remote, out of sight, in danger of being forgotten, after a while, unless the way is paved for his return. His trial is going on, and his enemies may decide to make his exile a banishment. Worse than all, his money is giving out, and the friends who have supplied it find difficulty in procuring more. Is this departure to England to put a quietus upon this daring schemer, and will he end his days in obscurity? or will he baffle the government after all, and succeed in his ambitions? The autumn elections will help to decide the matter.

The programme of the opening day of the Washington Centennial Inauguration was brilliantly successful. The arrival of the President and his party at Elizabeth was the signal for a most gratifying popular ovation. The distinguished guests were conducted to Gov. Green's residence by a procession of 5,000 men, where breakfast was served and a subsequent reception given. At about 11.30 the "Dispatch," with the President and his Cabinet on board, steamed out of Elizabethport and round to Wall St. ferry, amid the booming of guns, the shrieking of whistles and the enthusiastic cheers of the spectators. We have not space to describe the grand naval and marine display, the line of ships stretching nearly twenty miles, the landing, the lunch at the Equitable Building and the reception at the City Hall. As we go to press, the day is bright and the principal event of the celebration is auspiciously occurring.

"SUNDAY TRAINS."

BY REV. WILBUR F. CRAFTS, D. D.
(Field Secretary of the American Sabbath Union.)

MR. EDITOR: Amid the radical utterances of the New England Conference on reforms, most of which rang like bugle calls to "charge," there was one low note of compromise unworthy of the occasion. In the report on Sabbath Observance as originally presented there was the expression of a purpose not to use "public conveyances" on the Lord's day. This was objected to by a majority of one, so far as it referred to horse-cars, and the committee substituted "Sunday trains." Strange to say, this was also objected to, and the suburban trains of Boston for church-going, which Hon. Carroll D. Wright tells us were the beginning of the Sunday slavery of railroad men in Massachusetts, were actually defended by a devout member of the Conference, and the Conference again retreated, this time into its declaration of last year against "unnecessary travel" on the Sabbath—a declaration absurdly incongruous with another part of the same report, viz., the petition to Congress for a law to stop all Sunday trains so far as its power extends. This declaration for "moderation" in the sin of using Sunday trains was also incongruous with the declaration for total abstinence from the closely-allied sin of intemperance. There is no such thing as the necessary use of public conveyances on the Lord's day. This is proved by the fact that thousands of conscientious people never use them. The preacher who uses cars on Sabbath morning might have used them on Saturday night instead. He who uses cars to reach a second preaching service, at a distance from the first, might have been carried by a private carriage owned and driven by a member of the church from which, or by a member of the church to which, he is going, who could also enjoy the public service. He who admits that the use of public conveyances is sometimes necessary, has no ground to stand upon to fight for Sunday rest. It is simply more convenient for the minister and for the merchant to use Sunday trains than to travel Saturday or Monday or secure private conveyance.

I do not believe a majority of the New England Conference believe the implication of their resolution, or would calmly in their homes affix their signatures to the resolution

itself, or would dare to read the resolution in their pulpits before or after a sermon on Sabbath observance. It is simply one of the mistakes of hurried Conference business, which will be, all the same, in the fight for the Sabbath, what the utterances of some ministers for moderation and high license have been in the fight against the saloon. A wide experience assures me that very many preachers have not logically thought through the question of Sunday travel in public conveyances, which needs the same radical opposition that the clergy have generally administered to its brothers, the Sunday newspaper and the Sunday saloon.

The only argument advanced against condemning Sunday trains was that they are no worse than Sunday horse-cars. But what does it prove to say that the saloon is no worse than the lottery? The argument against Sunday trains, however, is stronger than against horse-cars. In some cities, horse-cars are run only before and after church in such a way that the drivers are no more shut out from Sabbath rest and worship than those who drive their families to church. Horse-cars might easily be arranged so that every employee should have half of every Sabbath and half of some other day of each week for rest. Neither of these arrangements could be made for Sunday trains.

Toronto proves Sunday horse-cars altogether unnecessary. If the churches in the centre that are strongest lose a few members who would come only once a week, the churches in the suburbs become strong in members who are near enough to come to all the services. Consistency is a jewel that every preacher must wear in his bosom to make his preaching effective, and it is conspicuously wanting when a sermon on Sabbath observance is preached by a minister who has just arrived on a Sunday train, thus participating in the enslavement of the more than half a million who are now in the Egyptian bondage of Sabbathless toil on the railroad, whose cars are to them cars of judgment, crushing health and conscience under their iron wheels. Just when railroad officials are declaring so numerously that every wheel of the Sunday train might be stopped without even financial loss to the roads or to the public, let no Christian preacher or layman help to keep those wheels moving, either by his precept or his practice.

"MEN THAT HAVE BEEN A COMFORT TO ME."

BY REV. J. E. C. SAWYER, D. D.

THUS speaks Paul of his beloved "fellow-workers unto the kingdom of God," near the close of his letter "to the saints and faithful brethren in Christ . . . at Colosse." Their fidelity and sympathy and diligent devotion to the Lord's service had given him solace and strength in his trials and trials. Never was there a heart braver or more tender than that of Paul. Human sympathy was very precious to him. The sympathy of those who were greatly in earnest in the service of Christ gave him comfort that increased his courage and his cheerfulness.

"Men that have been a comfort to me"—thus can every minister of Christ say of those who have greatly helped him in the work of the Lord; who have been his companions when he would otherwise have been lonely; who have welcomed him heartily to new fields of labor; who have stoutly stood by him in his most resolute and strenuous endeavors to save souls and build up the kingdom of God; who have encouraged him by both their hopefulness and their helpfulness when the difficulties were many, when the devil was defiant, and most of the church members were worldly; who have been magnanimous when not a few were mean; who have been with him in his temptations to doubt and discouragement, and have drawn the nearer to him in his hour of weakness; who have by their great love helped him bear the burden of life's common sorrows, and whose silent sympathy has strengthened him in the solitary mystery of his most terrible bereavements. We have all found friends and fellow-laborers who have been a comfort to us. Many an obscure preacher has had more of them than Paul had; for the world is better now than it was then, most church members are true Christians, and there are not a few "outside saints."

To the writer of this paper many precious personal recollections come as he thinks of the "men who have been a comfort" to him. There are many such with whom he has been closely associated as pastor and friend.

He was less than twenty years of age when he became pastor of the little church in a beautiful village of eastern Maine. Sent there by the presiding elder to supply the pulpit on a certain Sabbath, he had been entreated to remain, as shrewd Rev. George Pratt, the presiding elder, had doubtless anticipated; and so from the charge of a high school he suddenly and unexpectedly came to the responsibilities of the pulpit and the care of a parish. But never did an inexperienced boy similarly thrust into the work of the ministry find himself begirt by kinder, more considerate, more loving, and more helpful friends than the people of that first charge. Every official member constantly cheered the young minister, every motherly woman helped him in his work in one way or another. There his first home was established, and within its walls his first child was born. Our tenement, which was one-half of a comfortable and pleasant two-story dwelling, was provided for us rent free by one of the "outside saints," "Uncle Nathan" never joined any church; but the law of his life was the law of Christ, that is, the law of love. He was a regular attendant at the Congregational Church, of which his wife was one of the most saintly members, and he was a whole town Bible society in his own person. When I bought the only horse I ever owned, in order to pay cash for it I borrowed half of the required amount from "Uncle Nathan," and when I went to re-

turn the money, the old gentleman would have none of it, and would not pause in his work an instant to listen to my thanks. The poor of the town knew the kindness of his heart even better than the ministers did. Every memory of him brings comfort and strength.

My wife and I painted the floors of our house with our own hands. We had no carpets, and were happy without them. We also ourselves re-papered the walls of our best rooms with modest and pretty hangings, tasteful though inexpensive. The other side of the double-tenement building was occupied by our class-leader, a man of delicate health, devoted spirit, shrewd perception, and wit which was kind though keen. Not always triumphant in faith, he was always true in heart and life. With eyes tenderly vigilant he watched over our temporal necessities. When once in mid-winter, by careful spying through the cracks of the partition that divided our wood-shed from his own, he discovered that our supply of fuel was getting low, giving no sign to us, he passed word to others, and before the close of the next day our huge shed was packed from end to end with dry wood. All of the official members showed his spirit and his enthusiasm in every enterprise that could tend to the increase of the minister's comfort. Their horses, their hay, their gardens, their wood-piles—all were mine; and though their financial system was crude, they paid the whole of the small salary in cash.

One of the men who was most of a comfort was an invalid boy. He had suffered terribly from infancy with asthma. I see him now as I saw him first, sitting at his father's front door, on the afternoon of a beautiful June Sunday, gasping for breath. He was only fourteen when he passed away, while I was absent at Conference, at the close of my first year, sending a message in his last moments to his minister, who to this day has been inspired by the memory of his brave, sweet patience. An hour with Frank was an hour on the sunlit heights of the Land of Beulah. Frank's sister Flora, a fair spirit six years old, came often to comfort me during a short illness that kept me in the house a few days during my second winter on the charge. Two weeks later I stood beside her as she was dying with diphtheria. After a spasm of terrible anguish she said, "I am going to die. I did not want to die." No one had spoken to her of death. A few minutes before she had hummed the air of

"Johnny comes marching home," a song then first becoming widely popular. A few minutes later she said, "Precious Shepherd! Darling Shepherd!" and her sweet voice was heard no more. Folded to the Shepherd's bosom, she was released from pain. Four years later, when our second daughter lay in my wife's arms, we said, "She must be called Flora Longfellow." The Flora in heaven and the Flora on earth have both been angels of comfort.

Space would fail me to tell of the good words that were a comfort: "Aunt Nancy-Annos," "Aunt Mary-Sam," "Sister Hughes," "Cousin Emma," "Sister Irene, more than one Aunt Susan, and many more. It does not seem many years ago, but most of them are in heaven. Pies and pickles, cake and cordials, were supplied in abundance; chickens, geese and turkeys flew steadily in from every side notwithstanding their loss of feathers; pigs came piecemeal, and of lamb, veal and beef there was no lack.

I have no room for even the most scanty allusion to the many, young and old, male and female, that have been a comfort in other places. At another time I may refer to some of the leading characteristics of people that give God's ministers comfort. I need not draw imaginary portraits of helpful saints, for in each charge I have found not a few real comforters and helpers; while the thorns in the flesh, happily few in number, doubtless have driven me nearer to the heart of Christ and the hearts of the Christlike.

"Let the lives that we live be worth living;
Let the days that we spend be well spent;
Let us save for the pleasure of giving,
And not sell our souls for per cent;
Let us never cease living and learning,
And use life for its noblest of ends;
That when dust to dust is returning,
We shall live in the hearts of our friends."

RAILWAY EXTENSION AND CHURCH EXTENSION.

BY REV. W. A. SPENCER, D. D.

THE Presbyterian Board of Home Missions made an appeal last year on railroads and home missions. They noticed the fact that "of 12,724 miles of new main-line track built during 1887, the greater part of the increase was in the central West and Southwest; Kansas having credit for 2,070 miles, Nebraska 1,101, Texas, 1,055, Colorado 818, Dakota 760, Michigan 700, Montana 616, Missouri 554, and Indian Territory 490; four States and two Territories—Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, Colorado, Dakota and Montana—containing 6,400 miles, or more than one-half of the new track."

The great expenditures of the Southern Pacific Railway in connecting Oregon and California do not appear in this list; nor the magnificent work of the Santa Fe system in opening up Southern California and the Indian Territory. Equally without notice are the Cascade Division of the Northern Pacific connecting Washington and Oregon. The miles of new track were not very great, but the expenditures of these unnoticed lines mounts up to scores of millions of dollars, to conquer mountain ranges and subdue the difficulties in the pathway by engineering skill.

The miles of new track for 1888 were somewhat less than in the previous year, but still very large, and that, too, in the face of great difficulties in finance and in the face of hostile legislation. The expenditures for track and equipment for 1888 has probably exceeded \$350,000,000.

When the railways spend a million dollars a day to capture new territory or to improve their control of the empires beyond the Mississippi, what are the churches doing? Three or four millions of dollars a year are expended by all Protestantism in this debatable ground for home missions, and scarcely more than half a million dollars for Church Extension. With such limited means a mighty aggregate of results is being accomplished, and yet the railways widen the gap as we run the race to overtake the destitution of these States and Territories.

The settlers in these new portions of our republic find the railways pioneering the way. They need, however, to invest all their wealth in land and to struggle with debt for a few years in order to plant themselves in safety in their new home. They can have very little money to invest in churches, and need help in almost every place to build even the cheapest style of church edifice. In four years past nearly forty thousand miles of new track have been built at an expense of a thousand millions of dollars, and our own church has aided the building of over two thousand new churches. We need, however, to build a thousand a year for the rest of the century to overtake the march of the railways at their present speed.

New England money pushes Railway Extension. Where shall we find the money for the Church Extension?

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE.

Reported by REV. O. S. BAKETEL, D. D.

From all over the Granite State where dwells a Methodist preacher there was a legion on Tuesday, and the objective point was Amesbury, Mass., the seat of the Conference.

The day was taken up with the examination of the various Conference classes, and in the evening was held the temperance anniversary. D. E. Miller presided. Prayer was offered by O. S. Baketel, and W. A. Spencer, D. D., and J. Z. Armstrong made ringing speeches.

WEDNESDAY.

At 9 o'clock Bishop Mallalieu appeared to open the 60th session of the Conference. Presiding Elders Dunning, Norris, and Robins, and C. W. Dockrill, pastor of the Amesbury Church, sat within the altar to assist in the opening exercises, which consisted of singing the 78th hymn, "And are we yet alive?" read by C. U. Dunning, prayer by G. W. Norris, and reading of Ephesians 3 by J. E. Robins. Hymn 822, beginning, "Jesus, the name high over all," was announced by the Bishop, and its singing followed with prayer by Dr. Charles Parkhurst.

The Bishop briefly addressed the Conference, after which the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered, partaken of by the ministers and many of the laity.

S. E. Kimby, secretary of the last session, called the roll, and seventy-two responded. The first name called was E. Scott, and it was announced that he had died during the year.

S. E. Kimby was unanimously elected secretary by acclamation, this being the thirteenth time he has been called to fill this important position. He was allowed to choose his assistants, and nominated O. S. Baketel, Wm. Ramsden, and A. L. Smith, who were confirmed.

R. E. Perkins was elected statistical secretary, who nominated, and the Conference confirmed, the assistants of last year's session.

C. U. Dunning, for the committee to nominate standing committees, presented the list, and they were confirmed by the Conference.

On motion of C. W. Dockrill, a committee on Zion's Herald was ordered. O. H. Jasper, D. C. Babcock, and O. S. Baketel were appointed.

A communication concerning Gospel in All Lands was presented, and C. M. Howard appointed to solicit subscribers.

The Bishop presented a communication referring to the episcopal fund and General Conference entertainment, which were referred to the presiding elders.

Dr. Mendenhall, editor of the Methodist Review, was introduced, and delivered an interesting address to the Conference.

The times for meeting and adjourning were fixed at 8.30 and 11.45, the first half-hour to be devoted to a prayer-meeting.

The bar of the Conference was fixed.

W. H. Hutchins, a transfer from the Wilmington Conference, was introduced.

A draft on the Chartered Fund for \$30 was ordered.

The Bishop announced that the Conference was entitled to draw on the Book Concern for \$474.50, and on the Centennial Dividend for a like sum. The drafts were ordered, the money to be applied to the worn out preachers.

At this point the chairmen of the various committees gave their notices of places and times of meeting.

J. S. Chadwick, of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Educational Society, was introduced and addressed the Conference.

J. E. Robins nominated Wm. Woods to canvass for the Methodist Review, and moved the appointment of a committee on the magazine. C. S. Nutt, J. M. Williams, and C. M. Dinsmore were appointed.

Dr. Liff, superintendent of the Utah Mission, was introduced, and addressed the Conference in the interest of the Salt Lake Seminary.

On motion of J. M. Bean, the time was extended.

A collection was ordered for the work of Dr. Liff. It amounted to \$200.

Several communications were read and referred.

The doxology was sung, and the benediction pronounced by G. W. H. Clark.

At 2 P. M., the anniversary of the Woman's Home Missionary Society was held, in charge of Mrs. N. H. Knox. Excellent addresses were delivered by Rev. W. N. Brodbeck, Bishop Mallalieu, and Dr. W. A. Spencer.

At 3.30 was held a meeting in the interest of Young People's Christian League. D. E. Miller presided. The speakers were Revs. W. P. Odell and W. I. Haven.

The evening service was the anniversary of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Educational Society. D. E. Miller presided. He was assisted in the opening service by Dr. Spencer. The address, which was a vigorous and stirring one, was by Rev. J. S. Chadwick.

THURSDAY.

The prayer meeting this morning was led by Dr. Spencer, and was a precious season.

At 9 o'clock the Conference was called to order by the Bishop, "Rock of Ages," was sung, and prayer offered by D. C. Babcock.

The minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved.

The roll of absentees from the session of Wednesday was called, and eleven responded. It was voted to dispense with the further calling of the roll.

The secretary read a communication from Dr. Liff, giving the names of the persons and amount of the subscriptions taken yesterday for the Salt Lake Seminary, mentioning those who had paid, and those who had not.

A committee on Sabbath Observance was ordered, consisting of O. H. Jasper, S. C. Keeler, and D. G. Knowles.

C. W. Dockrill gave notice of the excursion to Newburyport on Saturday afternoon, to visit the burial-place of Rev. George Whitefield.

On motion of J. E. Robins, a committee of five was ordered on the Centennial of Washington's Inauguration, to report suitable resolutions to the Conference. J. E. Armstrong, O. H. Jasper, D. C. Knowles, D. C. Babcock, and S. C. Keeler were appointed.

The secretary read a communication from M. A. Richards, sending a word of good-will to the Conference, and expressing a desire to be granted a certificate of location. It was so ordered.

C. U. Dunning moved that the Bishop be requested to transfer to this Conference L. H. McConnell from the Ohio Conference. Voted.

Dr. Charles Parkhurst, editor of Zion's Herald, was introduced, and delivered an excellent address in the interest of the Herald. He announced that the Wesleyan Association sent a dividend of \$492 to the Conference to aid the worn-out preachers. He was caucused by the brethren on certain points, all of which he answered satisfactorily.

The following visiting brethren were introduced: H. W. Conant, of the N. E. Southern Conference; L. H. McConnell, a transfer to this Conference; Thomas A. Dorson, of the French Mission at Manchester; Rev. Mr. McKinstry, president of the Advent Christian Conference; D. W. C. Durgin, fraternal delegate of the N. H. Yearly Meeting of Freewill Baptists. I. H. McConnell was placed on the effective list.

C. R. Magee, agent of the Book Depository at Boston, was introduced and addressed the Conference. He was received with applause.

A. S. Weed, publishing agent of Zion's Herald, was present looking after the financial interests of the paper.

Dr. Spencer was presented to the Conference, and made an enthusiastic speech on Church Extension.

Rev. J. N. Chase, of the N. H. Baptist Association, George E. Street, of the General Association of Congregational and Presbyterian Churches, D. W. C. Durgin, of the Freewill Baptists, and Rev. Mr. McKinstry represented their respective bodies in fraternal addresses.

It was voted, on motion of A. C. Conit, that the list of supernumerary preachers be referred to the committee on Conference Relations for investigation.

Dr. Warren, president of Boston University, was introduced and addressed the Conference.

Voted to extend the time.

It was voted that the presiding elders be instructed to appoint fraternal delegates to the various fraternal bodies.

The Conference requested the Bishop to respond to the fraternal addresses, which he did in a brief and brotherly manner.

J. M. Williams announced the death of Stephen W. Clark, of St. Paul's Church, Manchester, and presented resolutions which were adopted.

On this occasion resolutions committing the Conference to decline to help needy churches from outside the Conference, unless endorsed by the board of Church Extension and the presiding Bishop.

The committees were called, and the notices given. On motion of O. H. Jasper, it was voted that inasmuch as D. J. Smith, a reserve delegate to the General Conference, who was present and did his duty in the Conference, but whose expenses were not paid, they should be paid out of any funds that are in the Conference treasury.

The doxology was sung, and benediction pronounced by John Currier.

At 2 P. M. the missionary sermon was preached by Rev. Thomas Tyrie. His text was Mark 16:15: "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." He was assisted in the service by C. W. Bradlee and Fred R. White. The sermon was an excellent one, and was delivered entirely without notes.

At 3.30 was held the anniversary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, presided over by Mrs. Ois Cole. The address was by Miss Clementina Butler.

At 7 P. M. the Church Extension anniversary was held, J. M. Durrell presiding. Dr. Spencer had a congregation of the preachers for a service of song, which was an enjoyable occasion. This was followed by the address of Dr. Spencer, who held his audience for over an hour.

FRIDAY.

The morning prayer-meeting was led by D. C. Babcock.

The Conference was called to order at 9 o'clock, Bishop Mallalieu in the chair. A part of the first hymn was sung, and prayer offered by Wm. Woods and N. D. George of the N. E. Conference.

The minutes of Thursday's session were read and approved.

N. D. George was introduced and spoke a few words to the Conference referring to his early experience within the bounds of this Conference.

A. C. Conit, for the board of stewards, presented the basis of the estimate for Conference claimants, making the announcement that they hoped to pay very nearly the full estimate. The basis was accepted by the Conference.

C. J. Fowler, for the committee on Conference Relations, asked for instruction as to their duty in reference to the supernumerary list referred to them. It was voted, on motion of G. W. Norris, that the committee be excused from further consideration of the question.

C. H. Payne, corresponding secretary of the Board of Education, was introduced and addressed the Conference.

During his address a large delegation of the N. E. Conference preachers came in, creating a little rattle as they took their seats. They were cordially welcomed by the applause of the Conference.

At the close of Dr. Payne's speech, it was voted to proceed with the regular minute business, and G. J. Jenkins, the treasurer of the Conference trustees, presented his report. Certain items in the report required the action of the Conference: \$65 for indigent young men preparing for the ministry was ordered to be held by the treasurer subject to the order of the executive committee of the Conference Seminary; \$128.57 for the most needy widows; \$212.68 for domestic missions was ordered paid to the presiding elders; \$27.37 for education, was to be paid to the executive committee of the Conference Seminary. There was \$434.07 in the General Fund. After a long and earnest discussion, it was finally voted that after paying the necessary expenses of the treasury, the remainder should be divided equally between the Centralville and Manchester Centre enterprises.

A motion was made to reconsider the vote of two years ago, by which a certain sum of money was put into the hands of the presiding elder of Concord District, to be held in trust for the church enterprise at Lake Village, and that the money be divided between Manchester Centre and Centralville. The question was thoroughly discussed, and finally decided by a

(Continued on Page 4.)

Miscellaneous.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL AS A TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHURCH WORK.

BY IRA O. BLAKE.

"EVERY Scripture, inspired of God, is profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction, for instruction which is in righteousness; that the man of God may be complete, furnished completely unto every good work." These words were written by one who had had a practical knowledge of what the study of God's revealed Word had done for himself and others, in the way of training them for "church work." He also had an inspired sense of what the study of inspired Scripture would do in succeeding ages, in like training for God's service. In all the history and traditions of God's church, schools in some form for the study of the Bible have been "profitable for instruction in righteousness," "furnishing" men and women "completely unto every good work."

It takes no profound theologian to discover Jesus in one of these schools at the age of twelve years; or that He was wont to teach in them during His ministry; or that He sanctioned them by commanding His disciples to do the same. In those commands He has often used the word "teach" as He did the word "preach." These two words express distinct and varied meanings as to the method of "instructing in righteousness," the first meaning interlocking teaching, and the latter, preaching, or continuous discourse. The disciples practiced the interlocking method, to train their converts for "church work," through all their ministry; and that these synagogue schools, in their day and in Christ's time, were not unlike the Sunday-schools of to-day, is quite certain. Following along through the history of the church into the eighteenth century, we find that whenever there was a spiritual famine, the cause was traceable directly to the lack of these Bible schools. Such was their influence upon the public mind that, periodically, wicked rulers made ineffectual efforts to suppress them; but, in the providence of God, they were the anchor that held the church through all the fiercest storms of superstition that swept over the Middle Ages. Notwithstanding these historical facts, which must have been known to the church itself, and also the fact that the two great reformers, Luther and Wesley, declared in substance that "they must be maintained to save the church," we can but be surprised that dignitaries of the church (as well as the wicked rulers) used every means in their power to eradicate them.

But more surprising still is the fact, that, after a century of trial, resulting in the training of the largest army of church workers that the world has ever known—and these active and efficient workers were trained and "furnished completely unto every good work" through and by these Bible schools—there came up here and there from those holding the priestly office from the question of Sunday-schools—their form of organization, their methods of work, and their influence—with the end result of declaring in public that "the Sunday-school detracts from the regular public service," and other like fallacious statements. If the Sunday-school was not ordained of God, it would never have resulted in training such an army of church workers; nor would it be indorsed by the highest tribunals of the church; nor would it receive the co-operation and sanction of the most godly men of the present enlightened and religious age, both of the clergy and the laity. Sunday-schools may not be all that they will be under the hand of God, but the fact remains that when the preacher of righteousness has awakened slumbering souls to the conviction of sin, not only is it those that have been taught the Bible in the Sunday-school that are the first-fruits of that preaching, and in the greatest numbers; but the Bible-school becomes the important factor in holding those who have grown up outside such teaching or training, and saving them to the church and for church work.

What is our duty then? Why, simply to foster and cherish the Sunday-school, instead of neglecting it or crying out against it. It has been proved to be the best place wherein to put to use our God-given "talents." Some may feel and say that they have no talents. To all such I reply: Read the parable, and you will find that Christ did not say, "to another He gave one-half talent," and "to another He gave no talent." No, God never does things by halves, nor has He overlooked even one of us in the distribution of His talents. Some reader may say, Where are my talents? and to this I answer, They may be in your sparkling eye; perhaps in the subtle magnetism of your presence; or, perhaps, in the grace and loveliness of your form; or, still again, in your sympathizing tear; and whether it be in either of these, or in others unnamed, right here in the Sunday-school is the opportunity God has given you for the improvement of those talents.

For the encouragement of all timid ones I will say, that in my experience in the Sunday-school work, I have found that it has not been the most devotedly pious men and women that have invariably made the most successful teachers, nor has it been the most profound Bible scholars, except they have been trained in the Sunday-school. At first this was a mystery to me; but investigation proved that it was the earnest young Christians, those who had mastered some of the elementary truths of the Bible, and who were anxious to impart that knowledge to those less informed, that made the most successful teachers; for, in imparting such knowledge it came with such a child-like trust, and in such a simple, earnest spirit, that it was received more

readily by the docile mind than it would have been from a more profound Bible student. I have watched with interest these same teachers, and the result has been that, in attempting to teach others Bible truths, they trained both themselves and their classes to be efficient "church workers."

Reader, God never places any obligation upon us without a corresponding opportunity to fulfill that obligation or duty; and in the Sunday-school, just as it exists to day, you and I have the opportunity to train and be trained for "church work." Shall we embrace that opportunity?

Worcester, Mass.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE.

DEAR FATHERS AND BROTHERS:—
"Thy greatly wise to talk with our past hours,
And ask them what report they bore to heaven,
And how they might have borne more welcome news."

While by no means disparaging the Pauline method of "forgetting the things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before," it seems well sometimes to cast anchor and examine the log-book; to determine our bearings, and see what distance we have measured and if our ship has always been as wide as the world, and nothing is impossible to its faith. Its shores are as precious as ever, and its bulwarks as secure. It is the church I love the best; and, lying next to it in my heart, is the New England Conference. I am proud of its record, and of its noble ministry, both past and present; and were I again at the parting of the ways, and forced to make the choice of my life-work, I should unhesitatingly cast my lot with the Methodist itinerancy of the New England Conference. Though absent in body from you I was present in spirit, and after fifty years of labor with you, there is no body of men whose companionship I prize so highly.

"May the God of peace, that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant make you perfect in every good work to do His will, working in you that which is well pleasing in His sight, through Jesus Christ; to whom be glory forever and ever. Amen."

I. B. BIGELOW.

Holyoke, Mass.

INDIVIDUAL AND CHURCH EFFORT.

BY REV. J. L. HILL.

THERE never was a time like the present for Christian work. It is needed everywhere, and in everything. The spirit of lawlessness and rebellion to authority is abroad. Carelessness sits like a nightmare on thousands of souls. Vice reigns with all but undisputed sway over many, and godlessness, profanity, and unbelief abound. It is the church's duty to bear down on this mass of iniquity, and to rescue those who are, unhappily for themselves and others, under its degrading power. This is acknowledged; and yet, somehow or other, the work is not done. True, officials are at their posts and more in the circle of their routine duties, but still the heap of ungodliness is not appreciably lessened, nor is the cause of God and humanity advanced. Why is this? We ask.

It is not for want of churches, for these are numerous, and many of them half empty. It is not for want of learning, for the ministers of religion were never so cultivated or cultured, and qualified to deal with scientific and philosophical questions, as they are now. Nor is it for the want of money, for the coffers of the church are full compared with what they were when she was a terror to evil-doers and a praise and protection to those who did well. And as for members, they are to be counted by the million. She has all appliances and agencies, and yet she moves not as she should. Indeed, she seems not to move at all. Her enemies say she is shorn of her strength; her day of power and good-doing is past, nevermore to be recalled. Why is this? We again ask. Can the question be answered? It can; and the answer lies on the surface, and because of its common nature it is not recognized by many of those who mourn over the present state of the church.

Let us answer it by an illustration. Let us take a church whose officers do not work for Christ. The members do their official duty, and the machinery moves on regularly and smoothly, but there is no individual effort. The result will be, there will be no progress, no gathering-in of the lost, or even building up of those who have already been saved. The law of progress demands individual action. No organization, whether belonging to the church or to the State, ever made an advance without such action. Individuals have been the reformers, the pioneers of the race, and on them the future progress of the Gospel depends. Paul, Luther, Knox, Wesley, were the forces which did the work in their day, and not the organized communities of believers. We must be the same still, if the Gospel is to have free course and be glorified. All the members of the church must be active in the work of the Saviour, and each one must employ the talent or talents which he possesses, in the vineyard of the Master. If this were done, there would be a revival such as the world has never seen. The skeptic would be silenced, the doubter would be convinced, the sinner would be converted from the error of his way, the demands of missions at home and abroad would be easily met, and Christ would see of the travail of His soul and be satisfied. May God pour out the Holy Ghost upon our members, and roll upon all the burden of souls! This would can be won for Jesus, if each believer will consecrate himself to earnest and constant work. There would be no need for

evangelists. The church would be able to do her work with better results and less friction.

Orono, Me.

HELP! HELP! HELP!

Methodism took the field in McPherson County, South Dakota, less than a year ago. We are twenty-two miles from the nearest railroad station, and as a town have had many difficulties to contend with. But during the past winter, for lack of a suitable place to worship, it was found necessary to build a church. All our people, members or not, took hold of the project with great enthusiasm and subscribed very liberally. We proceeded at once to push the enterprise, and expected in less than two months to dedicate the first M. E. Church in the beautiful town of Leola, McPherson County, to God. But alas! on Tuesday, April 2, the scourge and terror of prairie homes—a prairie fire—swept down upon us, and despite the most heroic efforts of the people, in little more than an hour's time, our town was almost wiped out. Only three business places, the court-house, and seven or eight dwellings remain; and, of course, our church was destroyed with the rest, nothing but the stone foundation remaining to mark the site. All our members living in town, the writer included, were burnt out, carrying nothing away but what they had on their backs.

And now this poor burnt child of Methodism raises a cry for help, not only to God, but to its mother, the great Methodist Church, confidently expecting, under circumstances so distressing and needs so urgent, help will come. Never was the outlook for Methodism more brilliant in a new country than in ours before this dreadful calamity. We can hold our own and achieve success for our beloved church, provided that we can rebuild immediately; but not otherwise. Other denominations stand ready to take the ground if we falter or are delayed. We need one thousand dollars, at least. Will not every person who reads this, forward a subscription at once, large or small, to Rev. Wm. Fielder, presiding elder (Aberdeen District, South Dakota Conference), Aberdeen, South Dakota?

G. W. HICKMAN, Pastor.

I most heartily endorse the above appeal, and sincerely hope that it will receive many and liberal responses. At I would call attention to the fact that the pastor, who has a wife and four children, lost his all in the fire. Help him too.

WM. FIELDER, P. E.

home for the present. We understand that he has been engaged to give four talks on archeology and four art lectures at the Round Lake Assembly this summer.

The congregation of the Allen St. Church, New Bedford, surprised their retiring pastor, Rev. E. Williams, and his wife, by handsome gifts, indicative of their respect and affection, at the close of the Conference year. Mr. Thomas Lewis, superintendent of the Sunday-school, presented to Bro. Williams an elegant easy chair, a table and other articles of value, together with a roll which was said to contain a nice sum of money. Piling words of thanks were spoken by the pastor and his wife.

The presiding elder of this district, Rev. Walter Ellis, will move at once into the house occupied by his predecessor, Dr. Gallagher, 27 Locust St., Fall River, Mass.

The pastor of the First Church, Taunton, Rev. E. C. Bass, not having arrived from the Maine Conference from which he has been transferred, the pulpit was supplied, April 21, by Rev. Dr. Sheldon, of Boston University. Taunton and vicinity during the last week of the campaign for constitutional prohibition, was favored with very able addresses by Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Prof. L. T. Townsend, and Rev. Sam Small.

We are glad to believe that the appointments give general satisfaction to both pastors and people.

Appropriate Easter services were held in many of our churches.

X. Y. Z.

VERMONT CONFERENCE.

St. Albans District.

A large circle of friends in Johnson and vicinity will be pained and saddened to learn of the sudden death, from pneumonia, of Mrs. Madison I. Heath, which occurred at her home in Sparta, Mich., on the 31st inst. Mrs. Heath won during her long residence in Johnson a host of friends by her Christian character and the pleasant activities in the church and Sunday-school.

At Georgia the year closed in grand shape, the pastor reporting six baptisms, thirteen added to full membership from probation and letter, and thirteen left on probation. Extra religious meetings were held during the winter, and the church was quickened and revived very much by these efforts. Thirty dollars have been raised for repairs upon the church at North Fairfax, and the ladies have purchased for the Georgia church a fine communion service. The work will open well for the coming year, as more will be added to membership soon.

S.

MAINE CONFERENCE.

Augusta District.

At Windrop the pastor, Rev. T. F. Jones, recently baptized eight and received eight into the church in full connection.

Bro. Berry, of Farmington, reports fourteen conversions at North Farmington and two seekers, and six backsliders reclaimed. Four were baptized last Sabbath. Twenty have been converted on the charge.

G. C. A.

The Conferences.

N. E. SOUTHERN CONFERENCE.

New Bedford District.

The churches on this district have greatly enjoyed the recent session of the Conference held in Taunton. The trains came in crowded with our laymen, who appreciate this annual feast. During most of the week the weather was fine, and the church was filled to its utmost capacity at the business sessions and also at the various and numerous anniversaries. Nearly all of our great benevolent enterprises were represented by those chosen for that work, and they favored the Conference with felicitous, and in several cases powerful, addresses.

Sunday dawned upon a beautiful day—an ideal day for Conference Sunday. The love-feast was an occasion of great interest and power. Every evangelical pulpit save the Episcopal was open to our preachers. In the churches and public halls of Taunton twenty-six of our ministers preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon in Music Hall and Evening Hall. Bishop Hurst spoke in Music Hall, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the amendment was carried in Iowa, and showing also how grandly prohibition prohibits in Iowa and Kansas. The Bishop made a capital address, and helped our cause very much. In two of the churches several persons preached or delivered addresses to highly intelligent and appreciative audiences. Two great temperance meetings were held in the interest of constitutional prohibition Sunday afternoon

